

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 15, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 56, 2 p.m. 67
Humidity " 40, " 26

December 15, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 61, p.m. 64
Humidity " 84, " 59

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.08

2804 號人廿月十年寅甲

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914.

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TO-DAY'S

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SERVIANS RE-ENTER BELGRADE.

FRENCH MAKE PROGRESS IN BELGIUM.

Over 28,000 Austrians Captured by the Servians.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Servians Re-enter the Capital.

Dec. 14, 2.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Nish states that the Servians have re-entered Belgrade (recently occupied by the Austrians) after a fierce battle.

Progress in Belgium.

Dec. 14, 12.55 a.m.
The official statement issued in the evening in Paris states:—In Belgium some French attacks resulted in an advance along the Ypres canal, and west of Hollebeke violent German counter-attacks were repulsed.

The Germans bombarded the station at Ommuroy on the 13th from long range, but the damage was insignificant.
The enemy resumed the offensive in Alsace, north-west of Carbay, but was repulsed.

Nothing noteworthy is reported elsewhere.

Allies Do Steady Work.

Dec. 14, 5.5 p.m.
A Paris communique states:—There is nothing important to report from the sea to the Oise. The enemy violently bombarded our trenches in the region of the Aisne, north-west of Soupir, and we replied, throwing their trenches in disorder.

There has been no infantry attack on either side.
Our artillery destroyed an important work on the outskirts of Ailles.

We made slight progress in Argonne, in the Bois-de-la-Gurée, by means of mines.

There have been no attacks by the enemy on the heights of the Meuse.

The violent cannonade by the enemy's batteries seems to have moved farther north.

Our troops in Woevre, after carrying a line of trenches over a front of 500 metres in Mont Marie wood, repulsed two violent counter-attacks.

Progress in Alsace.

Our progress in Alsace brought our line as far as hill 425, north of Steinbach, to the bridge of Aspach and the bridge of Binnighaffen, 1,500 metres eastward of Englinen.

The Victorious Servians.

The Servians are continuing their advance, and are approaching Shabat and Losnitz.

The Servians have captured over 28,000 men, 70 guns and 44 quick-firers.

The German Retreat.

Dec. 14, 6.5 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says a communique states:—

The fighting is unimportant on all fronts, but we continue to drive back the retreating Germans in the Mlava region.

The Austrians are descending the northern slopes of the Carpathians in the district of the Dukla passes.

From French Sources.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, Dec. 13, 5.25 a.m.
Yesterday was particularly calm, with intermittent cannonading at different points along the front.

The enemy attempted to deliver three violent attacks south-east of Ypres, but was repulsed.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

We progressed materially in Bois-le-Prêtre, while several attacks north-west of Senones were repulsed.

From Petrograd it is reported that the Goeben bombarded Batoum, doing but slight damage. The forts replied, and the Goeben disappeared.

From Nish it is reported that the Servians are pursuing the Austrians, and have forced them to re-cross the River Drina.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

British Submarine's Daring Feat.

Dec. 14, 12.50 p.m.
The Official Press Bureau announces that Submarine B 11 (Lieut.-Commander Holbrook) entered the Dardanelles, and, despite the difficult currents, dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messoudiyeh, which was guarding the mine-field.

B 11, although pursued by gunfire and torpedo-boats, returned safely.

She was submerged on one occasion for nine hours. When last seen, the Messoudiyeh was sinking by the stern.

[The Messoudiyeh was built in 1874 on the Thames but was reconstructed in 1901 and was regarded as one of Turkey's best boats. Her length over all was 315 ft., her displacement 10,000 tons, and her speed 17.5 knots, while her armament comprised two 9.2-inch and twelve 6-inch guns.]

The Servian Victory.

Dec. 14, 5.30 a.m.
An official statement, issued from Nish, says that the Servians continued their pursuit of the Austrians on the 11th inst., defeating all attempts by the enemy to arrest their retreat. The Servians are now advancing on Belgrade and Mladenovatz. The Servians captured on the 11th inst. 2,220 Austrians, twenty guns, and much material.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

Germany's Plight.

It is reported that all mines in the industrial regions of Germany are closing down, and that the miners are being sent direct to the Western front without any preliminary training. The shortage of coal is already being felt, even in Berlin, where part of the gas lighting is not working.

A report that the sale of motor tyres to private persons is forbidden, except with the special permission of the Government, shows the growing shortage of rubber in Germany.

Loyal East African Moslems.

A telegram from British East Africa reports an interview with Sheikh Ali, who stated that the making of war against Great Britain was quite without effect on the Moslem population in East Africa, who recognise that Turkey is the tool of Germany. The Moslems recognise the benefits of British rule, which assures religious freedom.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has issued a loyal address to the Moslems of the coast region.

Germany and Turkey; Remarkable Revelations.

Further evidence of the extraordinary preparation made by Germany for the participation of Turkey in the war is furnished by a despatch from the late British Ambassador to Constantinople. The Syrian towns were filled with German officers, the Bedouins on the Egyptian frontier were bribed, and orders had been given for the manufacture of Indian military uniforms in Aleppo to simulate the appearance of the British Indian troops.

Although the majority of the Turkish Government was against war with the Allies, they made no effort to escape the influence of this insidious campaign. The Press, which is entirely in German hands, made scurrilous attacks against Great Britain, and the hands of the Peace Party were forced by the War Party under Enver Pasha.

The final cause of the rupture was the invasion of Egyptian territory by Turkish Bedouins and the unprovoked attack of the Turkish fleet on the Russian Black Sea ports, at the instigation of Germany.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

French Progress.

The 12th was a calm day.
The Germans attempted three violent attacks south-east of Ypres, but were repulsed with very heavy losses.

The French troops progressed materially in the Bois-le-Prêtre region, where 240 corpses of German soldiers were found.

French troops repulsed German attacks north-west of Senones.

THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

A Belgian's Views.

It seems strange to write these words, now that Antwerp has fallen, and that six provinces out of eight are in the hands of the enemy. The future of Belgium, when there is scarcely any Belgium left?

Nevertheless, even if the worst came to the worst, even if we had to drink the bitter cup to the dregs, if the army was unable to effect its junction with the French left wing, if the Government had to be transferred from Ostend to London—even then our confidence would remain unabated, our courage undaunted. There would never be so much of Belgium in our hearts as when none of it remained on the map.

As the King said after Louvain, the body may fail, but the spirit is unconquerable. What is Belgium? Not only the dunes of the coast, glaring in the sun, and the long lines of poplars of the Flemish meadows, singing in the wind, and the green and soft valleys of South Brabant, dotted with white and red cottages, and the wild moors and rushing streams of the Ardennes, perfumed with the smell of beech wood. Not only the patient labour of the Flemish peasant transforming barren sands into the richest fields of Europe, and the untiring activity of the Walloon worker and miner of Mons, Charleroi, and Liege, handling ceaselessly the hammer and the pick. Not only the brush of Claus and Laermans, the chisel of Mennier and Rousseau, the great voice of Maeterlinck and Verhaeren. Not even our brave King, picking up the gun of a dead soldier and fighting like the least of his privates in the trenches; not even our good Queen, who never ceased to comfort, by her gentle presence, the wounded and the stricken refugees, in Brussels and Antwerp. Not even the Brabançonne; not even the flag!

If the Kaiser succeeded in destroying all this, if we had to see our own people decimated, our last soldier dead or prisoner, our last gun silenced, our flag torn to tatters, the spirit of Belgium would still hover over our burning towns, and rise above our wrecked countryside, unconquerable, serene.

There always comes a time, for men or for nations, when they have to choose between the safety of their body and the safety of their soul. Belgium chose not once, but three times. Her story develops, since the beginning of August, with the splendid rhythm of a Green tragedy. She was asked three times to surrender; she was tempted three times to give up an unequal fight, forced upon her by the bloodthirsty hordes of the modern Huns. Three times, in the name of liberty and civilisation, she refused proudly the Kaiser's offers.

I remember some Internationalist—for there were a good many internationalists in Belgium before the war, there is not one left now—calling Belgian patriotism "an absurdity in black, red, and yellow." Well, it is this absurdity, this paradoxical and quixotic nonsense, which holds us together now and for ever and ever. Red for the blood of our sons shed at Liege, Namur, and Antwerp; black for the mourning of Dinant, Tirlemont, Termonde, and Louvain; and yellow for the bright sun to come.

Belgium has never been so great as since she is so little. She has never been so bright as since she is veiled with dust and smoke. No Kaiser can destroy this glory, no mailed fist can extinguish this light. It will lead us to great things, to a greater, stronger Belgium, emancipated from diplomatic ties, closely bound together by the same spirit of unity and fervent patriotism. The country has received the baptism of fire. She has come of age. When the hour of reckoning comes, her voice will be heard in the concert of nations, a humble but a firm voice—the voice of a martyr, who has suffered a great deal for a noble cause. She will hold the battlefield of Europe, and she will see to it that it is never used again.

SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLT.

Interesting Facts about the Situation.

A Singapore lady, whose brother has spent a number of years in the country, and knows it well, has received from him a letter in which he gives some exceedingly interesting information about the revolutionary movement. Writing under date September 30, he says:—

All is not right here, and we have had rather an anxious time lately. Most of the district of Potchefstroom and the adjoining one of Lichtenberg are both disloyal; other districts are only partially so. I should say roughly that three-quarters of the entire Union is loyal. Botha and Smuts are absolutely sound. Beyers, Hertzog and Delarey, all generals, are the leaders of the rebels. This (Potchefstroom) has always been a garrison town. When the last of the troops left about a couple of months ago the Dutch began to talk big. The town is also a training ground for the defence force of the Union. There was a plot hatched for September 16. On that day the defence force numbering 1,500 in camp here were to finish their period of training, and should have returned to their homes. Instead of doing that, however, Beyers was to visit the camp, lead the men and seize Potchefstroom. Delarey was to advance with 700 of his Burghers who were on command and were waiting a few miles away. This was on Wednesday, but on the Tuesday night previous, Beyers and Delarey were motoring from Johannesburg to Potchefstroom and Delarey was accidentally shot by the police. It appears that the police were after some murderers, who had escaped in a motor car, and had orders to stop and search all cars. When Beyers and Delarey came along and were challenged by the police, they thought the Government were about to arrest them and refused to stop. The police fired and killed Delarey.

People who believe in such things say it was an act of Providence, for his death prevented a revolution. It was a glancing shot that killed him. The bullet first struck the ground, then went through the floor of the car—it just seemed as if it was to be. Next morning when the news reached us the Dutch were dumb-founded. They were without a leader and they would not believe that the affair was accidental. They were stunned, and when the King and Kitchener and others were sending cables of sympathy to Delarey's widow, we English here were saying what a good job it was and were pleased at being still alive. I think the rebel trouble is all over for the present, but I am not sure, because the rebels have given the Government notice to call back all troops from German South West Africa, and the notice expires to-day.

We English are not armed. I have a Martini with four rounds and if it was known, it would be taken from me. I would like to see some Australians landed here, or the Indian troops, to give the rebel Dutch a lesson. As it is rebellion we could use the Indian troops quite properly.

her voice will be heard in the concert of nations, a humble but a firm voice—the voice of a martyr, who has suffered a great deal for a noble cause. She will hold the battlefield of Europe, and she will see to it that it is never used again.

But this hour can only strike in Berlin; nowhere else. The mailed fist must be cut off, the mailed arm must be crippled. And so it will be, thanks to England, France, and Russia, and to all that is worthy of life in Europe—and with the help of God in Heaven!—Em. Cammerts in the *Fall-Mall*.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

A Paris communique indicates that the French are making steady progress in Alsace.

The Servians continue to advance; they are said to have captured over 28,000 Austrians, 70 guns and 44 quick-firers.

The Russians continue to drive back the retreating Germans in the Mlava region.

The Germans have violently bombarded the French trenches in the Aisne region, but the French replied, throwing the enemy's trenches into disorder.

The French artillery has destroyed an important work on the outskirts of Ailles.

In Woevre, the French have carried a line of trenches over a front of 500 metres.

The Servians are now advancing on Belgrade.

A British submarine entered the Dardanelles, dived under five rows of mines, and torpedoed the Turkish battleship Messoudiyeh.

All the mines in the industrial regions of Germany are closing down, and a shortage of coal is reported.

German miners are being sent to the western front for service without any preliminary military training.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article from the *Spectator* on invasion appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Friday, December 18.

Sale of Liquors, G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Saturday, December 19.

Sale of Silk and Fancy Goods—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Sales of Swatow Drawn Work and Embroideries—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Y.W.C.A. Sale of work at St. Paul's College.

Saturday, January 30.
Garden Foto, H.K. University, 3—7 p.m.

The Howitzer.

It is odd, says an exchange, to recall just now that the word "howitzer" has come down to us from the most primitive era of artillery, for it is the Bohemian term for the mechanical catapult which preceded the invention of cannon. There were many who lamented even that rudimentary form of siege gun as a declension from the proper chivalry of warfare; just as the Chevalier Bayard thought the gun a base and unwomanly substitute for the sword.

GENERAL NEWS.

Boy Scouts.
The following notice has been issued from the Boy Scouts' Headquarters at Poona: In view of the many public services which have been rendered by the Boy Scouts' Association to the Admiralty, War Office, and Police Authorities, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War on August 10th last gave the Association authority to publish the announcement that the uniform of the Boy Scouts ("B. P." hat or Sea Scout cap, and four-le-lys badge essentially) is recognised by His Majesty's Government as the uniform of a Public Service non-military body. In view of the above all Scouts in uniform must wear the four-le-lys badge. Metal or woven badges can be obtained from Headquarters, the latter being more suitable for Sea-Scouts wearing jerseys. No Scout or Scout officer in uniform must on any account carry arms.

The Death of Mr. F. H. Brooksbank.

Old Shipmate writes to the *Straits Times*: The death of Mr. F. H. Brooksbank, Brook, as he was familiarly known, removes one of the seafaring men of olden days. He came out as mate of the Holt's *Ascama* in 1881. She was known as the Flying Coconut and was engaged in the Langkat tobacco trade. After a time Mr. Brooksbank joined the *Ganymode* as second mate. A year later he was mate of the *Bun Hin*, Green funnel boats running to Saigon, and afterwards mate of the steamer *Celestial* for a considerable time. He joined the *Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.* in 1899 and remained there to the end. Mr. Brooksbank married a daughter of Capt. W. Lingard, "The Rajah Laut" of Borneo. His wife and several children are left to mourn his loss. He was one of the finest shipmates a man could have, and many will remember him affectionately.

A Bangkok Bankrupt.

The International Court at Bangkok recently sat to consider a petition to make Mr. J. D. MacArthur bankrupt on a joint claim by Messrs. H. A. Badman and Kiam Hoa Hong to the amount of Tels. 1,400. Mr. Foster appeared and stated that he held a power of attorney for Mr. MacArthur. He had been in Mr. MacArthur's business for the past 8 months and in charge of it since the latter's departure for Europe. Immediately after Mr. MacArthur left Bangkok, Mr. Foster stated, he had been inundated with claims from creditors, which claims he had at first endeavoured to meet. Finally Mr. Foster was obliged to call a meeting of creditors and some forty parties attended. Mr. Foster went on to state that since Mr. MacArthur had been in England he had received no salary and that Mr. MacArthur went home on money borrowed from various persons here to pay his passage expenses. Mr. Foster had sent four different cables to Mr. MacArthur but had received no telegraphic reply. He had had letters from Mr. MacArthur, the first stating that the latter would not return to Siam unless Mr. Foster sent him \$120 to pay his passage and liquidate his debts in Europe, and finally a letter stating that Mr. MacArthur did not intend to return to Siam in any circumstances whatever. After hearing the evidence the court pronounced Mr. MacArthur bankrupt.

The Shanghai Scottish.

A very enthusiastic meeting of members of the newly-formed Shanghai Scottish was held last week. Mr. C. M. Bain presided, and there were nearly sixty members present, out of a list of seventy-four. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing officers of the company. Mr. C. M. Bain was elected captain, and Mr. G. L. Campbell, second in command, both appointments being unanimous. The proposal that a committee be formed, composed of the officers, ex-officio, and three members of the company was left in abeyance, and Mr. F. B. Walker was unanimously elected hon. secretary. At the close of the meeting, Mr. C. M. Bain was heartily thanked for presiding on the proposition of Mr. Bainford.

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THE "SPECTATOR" ON INVASION.

Why it will Probably be Attempted.

A recent issue of the *Spectator* has an extremely interesting article in which the probability of a German attempt to invade Great Britain is very fully and frankly discussed. The theory adopted is that the very failure of his plans in other directions may drive the enemy to make such an attempt, and that the more strongly his armies are held in check on land the more likely he is to attack us by sea, inasmuch as failure would leave him no worse off than before, while success, even at great cost, would give him what he desires, namely, the mastery of the world.

We quote the following passages from the *Spectator* article:—Time being against her, a condition of stalemate on her frontiers is a hopeless business for Germany. Invasion, then, is a logical necessity. It is true that the chances are small, and that failure might mean the loss of a quarter of a million Germans or more, but to the German military philosopher that matters nothing. The writer of the article then says that the Germans would no doubt prefer to postpone the attempt until they had gained more success in their policy of naval attrition by submarine attacks and the like.

That submarines will ever really be able to get rid of our naval supremacy no sane person believes, but no doubt, if the German submarines had luck and did injure one or two of our big ships, it would put the Germans greatly in heart. When the fervent attempt to expedite attrition has either succeeded or failed, the Germans would have to make up their minds to the final dash. Their transports are ready and lie floating on many a mile of the waters of the Ems River.

First, we presume, would come the submarines, then the destroyers, then the light cruisers, then the battle cruisers, and last of all the great battleships. Behind them would march—we use a landsman's word advisedly—the transports. The notion is that this vast and mixed Armada could make its dash at our shores, coming on very much like the German columns which have attacked our positions in mass with their machine-guns in front. If they were undetected by our Fleet till they reached our shores, they would, it is suggested, beach the transports while the fighting craft formed a protecting iron ring around them, a ring outside which minelayers would have laid a plentiful store of mines.

The Great Landing. In this protected area the

transports would disembark their men and stores with feverish haste. The horses would be thrown into the sea and left to swim ashore. The men would tumble into flat-bottomed boats specially provided for the purpose and towed by launches. Oranges on board the ships would lift the heavy guns into huge lighters brought from Germany, and then by inclined planes and so forth the guns would somehow or other be dragged up the beach; for it is quite clear that an army of non-marksmen—if we may, without offence, so describe the German infantry—could not afford to come without a very plentiful supply of powerful artillery. This does not, we confess, sound a very hopeful plan, but the German answer to such criticism would no doubt be: "It is a great deal better than doing nothing, and it may succeed. If it does, you are ruined. If it does not succeed, we are no worse off than we were before. We can easily spare two hundred and fifty thousand out of seven millions!"

If, however, the German Armada did not succeed in getting out of Emden and the Bight of Heligoland without being sighted, and if the might of England, once more flashing "to anticipate the scene," found and engaged the enemy's battle fleet, the idea seems to be that, while the German submarines were endeavouring to sink our vessels and a great fleet action was going on, the transports, unnoticed in the turmoil, would rush to the selected place of disembarkation—here, too, protecting themselves by a ring of mines in case the great naval action should not go in favour of the Germans. Of course, the trouble here would be that there might be enough of our submarines over and above those required for the battle work to follow the transports and get in among them.

Disembarkation. But once more comes the German answer: "It is better to try a desperate thing than to try nothing." It is conceivable, however, that we are wrong in suggesting that one place of disembarkation would be chosen. It is quite possible that another plan might be adopted, and that the invading host, instead of coming like a common shell, might burst in shrapnel on our shores—that is, that each transport over a wide area might have its own little bit of beach allotted to it, say on a fifty-mile front.

We do not want to be foolishly optimistic, concludes the writer, but, on a careful survey, of the German metaphysics of invasion we are still confident that the British or seaman's view is the true view of what will happen at an attempt at invasion before the command of the sea is secured, and that the German or landsman's view is a thoroughly incorrect view. The whole British

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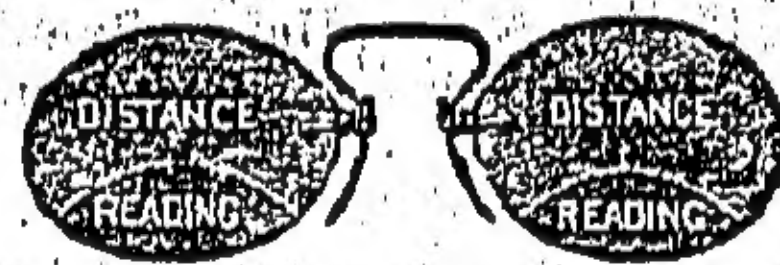
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BRAVERY OF THE TURCOS.

A Regiment Annihilated.

The Paris *Gaulois* prints a graphic description of the annihilation during one of the earlier phases of the present battle of one of the crack regiments of the famous Prussian Guard. This regiment, it appears, had been told off to take a certain French position, cost what it might.

In advance of the French lines, at the village of D—, a large body of African troops had constructed defence works of the most extensive and ingenious nature. The Prussians came forward to the sound of their drums

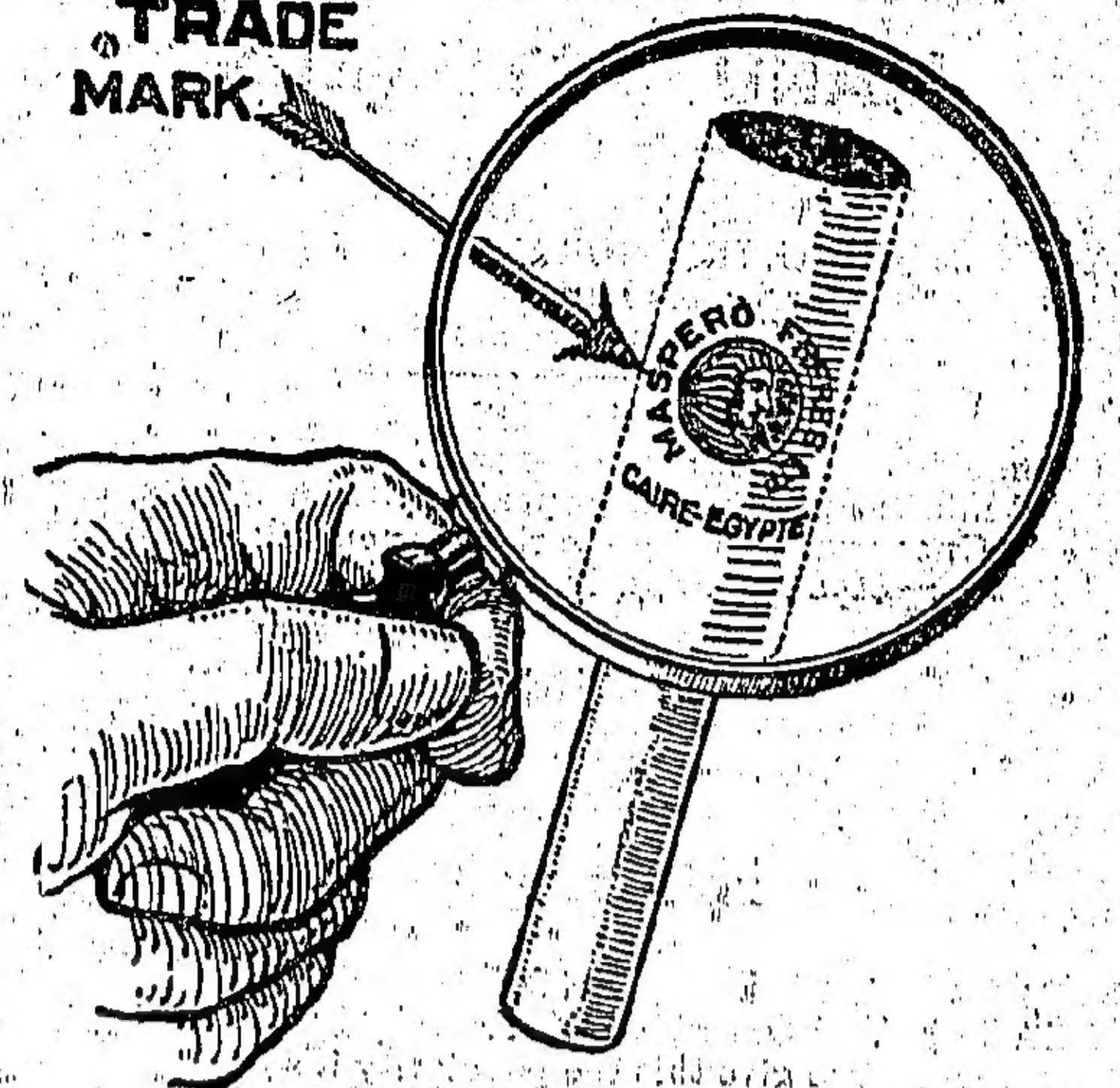
and files, and the Africans, preserving dead silence, allowed them to advance until their front rank men began to cut the wire of the entanglements. Then a bugle rang out, and there was a word of command. The rifles spoke, and the first line of the attacking regiment went down. The second line wavered, and the voices of the officers uttering orders could be heard. The Guardsmen broke into the charge. The Africans, as calm as if they were on the parade ground, opened a terrible independent fire, each picking his man. The second line, the third, the fourth fell as the first had done. Of the regiment that had been the Kaiser's pride there soon remained but three men, who fought on like heroes. Finally there was left a single Lieutenant, who remained an instant above the awful human debris about him. A last bullet whistled through the air. The officer staggered sharply back. The Crown Prince's regiment—for the Prince had been its Colonel-in-Chief—was no more.

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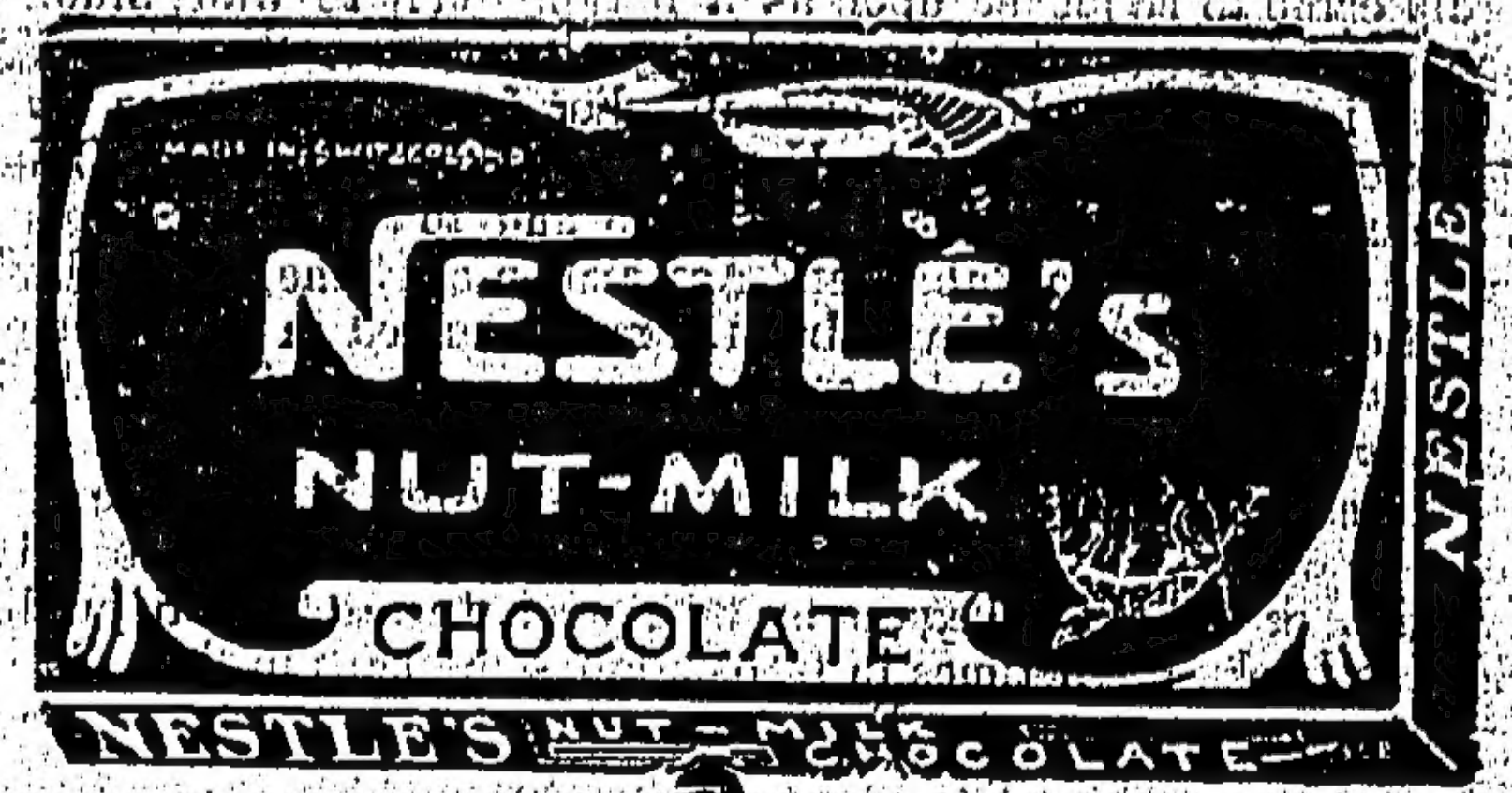
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$38 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents. (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

BLUMENTHAL.—At 4.30 p.m. on the 7th inst. at Singapore, the wife of Mr. N. Blumenthal of a son.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

價向無并確與皆事國要訪探大正論言曾宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914.

CHINA AND COPYRIGHT.

News comes from the North that President Yuan has issued a Mandate announcing that the new copyright bill passed by the Tsan Ching Yuan has now become law, and we look forward with a pardonable curiosity to seeing a copy thereof. When the last copyright bill was passed by the British Parliament, China had hardly come to be looked upon as a nation likely to want much in the way of European books, and the result was that the agreement entered into between Britain and all other foreign countries (with the exception, of course, of the United States) did not include China. When our neighbour began to wake up and to take an interest in foreign literature, the Publishers' Association at Home, we believe, talked of "doing something," but the matter ended in talk, since it was felt that, at any rate for some time to come, China would be unlikely to publish on its own account.

Interest in western literature spread steadily, however; and, at last, one or two go-ahead native printers who had been educated in America or Australia began to take upon themselves to publish English books—sometimes in translation, sometimes in the original—on their own account. Even then comparatively little interest was felt in literary circles at Home, because, almost without exception, the books so published were no longer copyright. Then, as school texts, written and published by English people, were popularised in Canton, Peking etc., it entered into the minds of these ingenious Chinese printers that these books, like everything else, could be copied, and copied far more cheaply than they could be imported. Accordingly, before very long, native booksellers were offering for sale, at prices far below those at which imported books could be sold, publications whose rights are secured to one or other of the well-known British firms, or the authors whom they represent.

This kind of thing should have been foreseen and guarded against; yet it was allowed to slide, till the representatives in China of the Home firms found the demand for their own wares unaccountably small. The English publishers should have known that traders who do not respect foreign trade marks and who will flood the Chinese market with fraudulent imitations of everything British, from tobacco to patent medicines, would not offer a particularly sturdy resistance to the temptation to print what did not belong to them. Obviously it was the duty of the Home Government to protect against such robbery, and, if necessary, to bring pressure to bear to prevent it; for it was unlikely that, without a strong hint, any Chinese government would exercise itself to a great extent in connection with such a matter, without a hint from outside. Of course it is only fair to President Yuan to say that, since he took office, he has had far more serious matters to attend to than this. However that may be, the new law has come none too soon and we shall be glad to learn not only that it is thorough but that it is being fully acted upon.

The Ferry Service.

Now that life in Hongkong is once more running along normal lines, it is surely about time the ferries reverted to their usual time-table. Some weeks ago a correspondent urged this point, and since then conditions have so changed along favourable lines that we see absolutely no reason why the service should continue to be curtailed. After all, the ferries are a public service, and it is only right and proper that every facility should be given residents who desire to make the trip across the harbour. As the boats at present run, social life is greatly interfered with, and after-dinner gatherings are frequently cut short because guests have to hurry away to catch the last ferry. If nothing more can be done, would it not be possible to resume the old service on Saturday nights? That would be something gained, at any rate.

Sanitary Work in Chosen. In the official report just to hand of Reforms and Progress in Chosen (Korea) some interesting facts are given concerning measures of sanitation which are undertaken in the peninsula. For example, under the heading of street cleaning, we notice that Sanitary Associations, organised by Japanese and Korean residents, have been formed in the principal cities and towns, and that at the end of 1912 there were over 200 such Associations in existence. We notice, too, that the extermination of flies, which are known to communicate contagious diseases, is encouraged in the summer time, by the purchase of them by Government offices, and that under this campaign the obnoxious state of filth hitherto characterising the peninsula has been done away with. Work such as this must command general approval, and must add to the good record of the Japanese as colonisers.

Happy Canton. We congratulate General Lung Chai-kwong on the perfect quiet which, according to his report to Peking, now prevails in his Province and we hope, for his own sake, that everything there is now as it should be—and is said to be. General Lung has had no bed of roses since he took over the Tutuhship last year. On his arrival at Canton he was met, as it were, with cannon-balls and mutiny, the city was divided against itself and many of the officials were hopelessly untrustworthy. Compared with either of his predecessors the new Governor-General figured as a strong man; and strong he undoubtedly was, according to old-fashioned Chinese traditions. But to restore peace and order in such a place as the Kwangtung Province would have been a work of long and patient labour even for a Kitchener; and therefore it only remains to compliment the new Tutuh on the fact that things have been no worse than they have been.

School Magazines. A very healthy sign in Hongkong is the multiplying of magazines produced largely by school boys and university students. We say "largely" because, at present, many of the contributions to these little publications are obviously written by masters and professors. But that, we take it, is only by way of giving the lads a start and setting them a good example. It is good that boys who show signs of being able to write should be encouraged to contribute to such magazines, for their readers—who, for the most part, will be their school-mates—are usually severe critics who won't stand nonsense, "side" or "frills." We have been told by schoolmasters that many a lad who writes but an indifferent English composition can yet turn out excellent "copy" for the school magazine—because there is ahead of him the big reward of seeing himself in print. There may be other reasons besides, for such a boy's success in this line. The literary or artistic temperament is often dead opposed to school routine and discipline—a fact for which the pedagogic mind does not always make due allowance. Kipling and Conan Doyle were both rated as hopeless young wastrels by their respective form-masters, and we know a man at Home (who has made a big name as a painter) who used to get at least two canings a day for drawing heads and landscapes on the margins of his algebra book.

DAY BY DAY.

I WONDER WHY IT IS WE ARE NOT ALL KINDER THAN WE ARE! HOW MUCH THE WORLD NEEDS IT! HOW EASILY IT IS DONE! HOW INSTANTANEOUSLY IT ACTS! HOW INFALLIBLY IT IS REMEMBERED! HOW SUPERABUNDANTLY IT PAYS ITSELF BACK! FOR THERE IS NO DEBTOR IN THE WORLD SO HONOURABLE, SO SUPERBLY HONOURABLE, AS LOVE.—Drummond.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 59; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 48; clear.

The Mails.

French Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Cordillera to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Chant to-morrow.

Awa Maru at 11 a.m. to-day.

Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Tango Maru to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.9.16d.

Back Again.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humphreys returned from Home by the s.s. Korea to-day.

Curio Sale.

To-morrow afternoon Mr. G. P. Lammert, is selling by auction at his sales rooms a valuable collection of antique China and curios.

Visiting Consul.

Dr. Selby S. Coleman, Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States of America at Bombay, is at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

Colony's Health.

During last week the only cases of communicable diseases notified were two of diphtheria (one fatal) and one of enteric fever (non-fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese.

Tobacco Fund.

A meeting of the Committee of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 5 o'clock at Messrs. Watson and Company's, Alexandra Building.

Publications Received. We have received the "Annual Report of Progress in Chosen," "The Portuguese Republic," "Spare a Shilling— and other Poems," "The World Traveller de Luxe" and the "Hongkong University Magazine."

Raub Returns.

The following are the results of crushing operations at Raub for the four weeks ended 6th inst. Bukit Komar: Stone crushed 4,559 tons; gold obtained 803 ozs.; average per ton 3.523 dwts. Bukit Malacca: Stone crushed 3,865 tons; gold obtained 340 ozs.; average per ton 1.806 dwts.

Interesting Announcement.

The engagement is announced of Mr. W. B. Buckingham, R.E., son of the late Sir James Buckingham, O.L.E., formerly of Amgourie, Assam, India, and of Lady Buckingham, of Princess-mansions, 70, Victoria-street, and Winifred, second daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Baker Brown, Hongkong.

Hongkong Chinese Loyalty.

The London and China Express to hand this morning remarks:—The fact that many of the Chinese at Hongkong have offered to enlist and assist in shouldering the burden of the Empire is another testimony to the "qualities of British Government." That Chinese make excellent soldiers under proper leaders has been demonstrated. It is not probable that we shall find them being used in the West. Let us appreciate the spirit in them that leads to the offer, and the underlying tribute to British methods of administration.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12.15 p.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon.—Near or over the northern Ladrone or Mariana Islands, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

BERLIN FEELING THE PINCH

Hopeful Situation in the Eastern Theatre.

Some idea of the economic plight in which Germany finds herself is furnished by the British Foreign Office telegram which speaks of the whole of the mines in the industrial regions closing down. Even Berlin, we are told, is beginning to feel the effects of the shortage of coal, and already the supply of gas for lighting is being cut down. Taken by itself, this may not seem a very serious matter, but when it is added to the other indications of economic distress which have been reported from time to time, it becomes clear that the position of Germany is every day growing worse. Apart from the failure of the German Army and Navy, this economic factor is bound to have a marked effect on the duration of the war. For one thing, it brings home to the people, more forcefully than anything else could, the real state of affairs. It is possible to keep the people in ignorance of what is happening at the front, but when meat prices rise, bread becomes more difficult to obtain, and the coal supply begins to give out, then does it become painfully evident that all is not well with the nation.

Untrained Troops.

There is another point about the latest announcement which is not without its significance, and that is that miners are being sent direct to the western front for military service without any preliminary training. This of itself is an admission that the Allies are proving too good for the German armies. Specially the Kaiser's hope is to make up by numbers what is lacking in efficiency. But that policy will assuredly never pay. In the first flush of patriotic excitement, and when alongside of trained troops, the new men may fight with ardour, but when the heaven of first-line troops disappears—as it is surely doing—and hopes of victory grow dim, all fight will soon be knocked out of them, and they will be like so many sheep led to the slaughter.

The Gallant Servians.

If we turn to the eastern theatre, it will be seen by the messages of the past few days that the battle is going steadily in our favour. The capture of Belgrade by the Austrians has only served to put fresh life and energy into the gallant Servians, who are now fighting with a determination and energy which must command the admiration of the whole world. They are literally playing havoc with the Austrians, and, if present indications count for anything, the time should not be far distant when the Servian capital is once more restored to its rightful owners. [News has since come through that the Servians have re-entered Belgrade.] In the face of overwhelmingly large forces of the enemy the Servians are making huge captures of men and munitions. More power to their elbow.

What of the Russians?

It is clear, too, that the Russians are once again getting the measure of the Germans, who in the Mlava region are very much on the run. While the Russian campaign has often presented perplexing aspects, and has not been marked by continuous and unbroken success, it must not be assumed that the Russian steamroller has broken down. Some people have been misled into thinking of Russia at the same time as a steam-roller and a race-horse. But even if the Ozar's armies are not making sensational advances, they are still rendering immense service to the Allies by engaging large German forces which could otherwise be used decisively in the west. The Russians have suffered and will probably again suffer checks, but taking the situation in its broad aspects it is plain that they can more than hold the Germans, and, in their turn, can move forward slowly but surely.

R. H. K. YACHT CLUB.

The Week-End Championship Races.

The second of the series of Club Championship Races of the season for mooring yachts was sailed off on Saturday, and the first cruiser race on Sunday.

On Saturday the wind held steadily from the N.E. throughout the racing, but on Sunday it was more northerly and light. All classes were fully represented, and the events were keenly contested. The results were:—

Handicap Class.

Course:—Lysemun Beacon (S), Kowloon Rock (S), Lysemun Beacon (S). Distance 9.2 miles.

H'cap. on Finishing Course.

Course:—Time. Time.

M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.

Dione scr. 4.32.01 4.32.01

La Linda 2 18 4.36.55 4.34.37

Rolla 2 18 4.43.00 4.40.42

Kathleen 5 22 4.43.43 4.38.21

Colleen 6 08 4.43.38 4.37.30

Dorothea 6 54 4.47.10 4.40.16

Ayesha 8 26 4.48.03 4.30.37

Position. for Races. to date.

1 Dione 8 18

2 La Linda 6 10

3 Colleen 5 11

4 Kathleen 4 5

5 Ayesha 3 5

6 Dorothea 2 5

7 Rolla 1 6

One Design Class.

Course:—Channel Rock (P), Kowloon Rock (S), Channel Rock (S), Distance, 7.7 miles.

H'cap. Finishing Time.

Course:—Time. Time.

M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.

Ailsa Scratch 4.38.10

Bonita " 4.45.15

Daphne " 4.39.03

Allanah " 4.38.03

Halcyon " D.N.S.

Position. for Races. to date.

1 Allanah 6 8

2 Ailsa 4 8

3 Daphne 3 6

4 Bonita 2 8

Cruiser Class.

Course:—Lysemun Beacon (P), North Fairway buoy (S), Trocas Rock (S), Channel Rock (S). Distance, 10.38 miles.

H'cap. on Finishing Course.

Course:—Time. Time.

M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.

Miranda Scratch 5.57.15 5.57.15

Oenone 1.22 D.N.F.

Snipe 1.22 D.N.S.

Queen Bee 8 11 4.51.12 4.43.01

Irene 16.23 5.32.23 5.16.00

Erin 16.22 5.17.54 5.01.31

Iris 16.23 D.N.S.

Scotengden 32.46 6.40.15 6.07.29

Dorothy II 32.46 6.40.57 6.08.11

Tatiana 1.05.31 D.N.S.

Flora 1.21.45 D.N.F.

SOME VERSES.

"Spare a Shilling and Other Poems."

Messrs. Kelly and Walsh have published gratis some verses which, though signed "An American who owes England much," do not give the impression of being all penned by the same hand. The booklet does not call for serious criticism, but we appreciate the fact that the publication is issued for charitable purposes and that the amounts realised by the sale of it will be forwarded by the publishers to help the starving poor.

Allusion is made to "Father Mother God," of whom we do not remember any mention in Holy Writ. But the poetry is, as aforesaid, written with good intentions.

DEPORTEES FALL OUT.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, two Chinese deportees from Singapore, were charged by Inspector Terrett, with robbing another deportee. It was alleged that after robbing the man, one of the defendants gave him the sum of \$10 to say nothing about the affair. Nothing was said until the party reached Hongkong, and then the victim made the matter known to the police. Some of the money was found concealed on the person of one of the defendants.

His Worship dismissed the case, the evidence not being such as would permit of a conviction.

ORGAN RECITAL.

There was a disappointing attendance last evening at St. John's Cathedral, the occasion being the first of a new series of Mr. Denman Fuller's inimitable organ recitals. It was only on this point that there was any disappointment, for the programme which was presented was up to Mr. Fuller's usual excellence as regards choice, and a decided improvement on the score of execution. It may be that the length of time that has elapsed since Mr. Fuller last played to Hongkong enthusiasts had something to do with the very favourable impression that he created last evening. But it can safely be said that rarely has he played such a diversity of pieces with such fine feeling. His treatment of Smart's "Air and Variations" was everything that could be desired; the treatment of the passages in varied light and shade was most sympathetic and was developed easily into a fine colorado conclusion. The same might be said in parallel terms of his treatment of the remaining selections, but to the mind of some his first item was certainly the best, though Guilma's "Funeral March and Hymn of Seraphs" was another item marked by most thoughtful rendering.

The full programme was as follows:—

Air and variations, Smart.

Tone picture (Night), S. Karg Elert.

Funeral March and Hymn of Seraphs, Guilma.

Andantino, E. Lemare.

Barcarolle, Sterndale-Bennett.

Finale (Pathetic Symphony), Technikowsky.

Military March, E. Elgar.

THE SEASON'S CALENDARS.

Among the first batch of the season's calendars sent for our notice is a pocket book of a most useful kind published by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. It is very serviceably bound, is replete with maps, and general information, which includes a mail table, renders it most useful for the business man.

The P. and O. also forward us one of their wall calendars, very artistically got up, with a charming picture of their famous vessel the Kaiser-I-Hind.

The Alliance Assurance Company Limited, with which is incorporated the Imperial Insurance Company Limited (local agents, Messrs. Dodwell and Company,) have issued a very handy blotting book with calendar on the last page. This enormously wealthy concern is to be congratulated on its production.

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Limited (local agents Messrs. David Sassoon and Company Limited) send us a calendar of useful size, with detachable dateslips, which should find a place above every desk.

George Craddock and Company Limited, of Wakefield, England, through their local agents, the Eastern Asbestos Company (Messrs. Bradley and Company, managers), issue a calendar of very large size which should be found particularly on the walls of counting houses and rooms above the ordinary size. It is hardly necessary to mention in a "shipping port" like this that the firm of Craddock and Company is that of the world-famous wire rope manufacturers.

Fire Destroys Premises.

This morning the fire brigade were called to a fire which broke out at 5, Sai Street. The four-storied building was gutted. The ground floor was used as a cook-shop and was occupied by Teoi Chi. The second and third floors were dwellings, while the top floor was the workshop of a tailor. The fire is supposed to have originated in the chimney. The roofs of the two adjoining houses were damaged by fire. The premises were not insured. The Fire Brigade under Station Officer Lane and Chief Inspector Gourlay extinguished the flames. The extent of the damage is not known.

NEUTRAL HOLLAND.

The Feeling of the Country.

"Let us keep our powder dry and our country wet." In this pregnant and witty sentence, the President of the Dutch Second Chamber recently summed up the policy of the Government and people of the Netherlands. The present is a time of great anxiety for all Dutchmen, but they are facing the situation with characteristic calmness and good sense. Everyone hopes that the Netherlands may be spared the great ordeal of war. Their highest and truest interest is their neutrality. But considerable irritation is felt in mercantile circles in consequence of the operation of the provisions of international law in respect of contraband of war. The Dutch are essentially traders, and what a good many merchants cannot understand is that they should not be permitted to go on with their trading with belligerent Powers simply because there is a war in progress in which their country is not involved.

That the Dutch Government is alive to the political dangers and practical difficulties of the situation is evident from the fact that as far as breadstuffs are concerned it has practically given a guarantee that such commodities shall not be supplied to combatants by itself becoming purchaser of the breadstuffs arriving in the country. But the Government is self in a difficulty when the Rhine Acts are invoked. Under these Acts it is obliged to let through to Germany by the Rhine any consignments arriving either on a through bill of lading or the order of a merchant declaring that they are in transit, or on proof by documents of the transit. In these cases the Netherlands Government is absolutely forced, under the Rhine Acts, to let commodities through. In its anxiety to preserve its neutrality the Government had, of course, to declare that it would abide by the Rhine Acts, and this obliged the British Government to take measures of its own. The commodities must be stopped by the British Government from entering the Netherlands, otherwise, once they have been brought in, the Netherlands Government has no power to arrest their further conveyance. What the Dutch trader does not apprehend in its full significance is that at the present time the people who reap the advantage of neutrality are, first, the Germans, who under the Rhine Acts obtain something at least of what they want; and, secondly, the Dutch people, who can still carry on a certain amount of trade and certainly escape all the horrors of war. Those who have practically no advantage from the neutrality are the British.

There is a most active propaganda now in progress in the Netherlands to win over Dutch opinion and sympathy to the side of Germany. It is engineered by Germans, who are leaving no stone unturned to attain their ends, and are naturally exploiting to the utmost the recent interception of contraband by the British Government. In Rotterdam particularly, where a very large business is done with Germany, the efforts of the Germans to increase the irritation of the Dutch are very noticeable. The Dutchman, however, is a shrewd and level-headed man. His principal occupation is trade, and business is the topic he most affects in conversation. One might imagine, from superficial observation, that it was his one and only interest. Such an impression would be entirely erroneous. Deep down in the Dutchman's heart is a spring of patriotism and of pride in the history of his country; this only needs the right occasion to well up and overflow in splendid loyalty and self-sacrifice. The Dutch have never forgotten their glorious history, and if one needed to be convinced of this the slightest allusion to the House of Orange and to the Dutch Colonies would afford the proof. Speak to a Dutchman of his ruling House or of the Dutch Indies, and immediately a light comes into his eye which reveals the depth of his attachment to both. The former represents the continuity of his national history;

BOXING MEN VOLUNTEER.

Amateurs and Professionals Alike Respond.

If the great combat could have been settled by the arbitrament of straight, quick fists and solid right punches, "our boys," says the *Morning Post*, would have been in Berlin long ago. That is something like the way a member of the National Sporting Club put it recently. Now, that it is wartime the gymnasia of London, where the evenings used to be so well employed, are virtually deserted by the more matured folk; they are away at the front or at sea or in camp with Regulars or Territorials. Nearly all of them have found some way of "Joining the Colours."

The men who fought in the Amateur Championships at the Alexandra Palace last April volunteered virtually to a man. The imagination conjured up the lot that an opponent would have with that handsome heavyweight, Mr. E. V. Chandler, of the Stock Exchange, if it came at the finish to a case of fist-cuffs. And Mr. Chandler was the man of the hour on that last historic night at Alexandra Palace. All the Stock Exchange boxers have gone—all the young guard, anyhow.

The Services play such a great part in the development of boxing as a national sport that their competitions will be much missed during the winter months.

Sport's Debt to the Services.

Boxing owes much to the officers of the Services. In these last few years they have given with unwavering zeal for the upraising of boxing, believing in its splendid character-building endowment. And now the compulsory stop-at-homes can only mentally re-live the rousing hours that were passed at these great championships: to remember how Lieutenant Meritt H. Collier, of his Majesty's ship *Dolphin*, beat Captain G. M. Ellison, of the *Lisaine*, in the slashing bout of the Light-Heavies; how Lance-Corporal Jones, a South Wales Borderer, beat Sergeant MacEnroy, of the Irish Guards, after two extra rounds. These were fights. The spirit of the sport is taken to the front. Here is Bombardier Carton, of the R.F.A.—one of the champions—writing: "It is pretty hot work out here. I am sending home my boxing medal for safe keeping." Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux had an extra word of praise for Carton as he went up for that precious medal at Portsmouth.

In the call to arms the professionals have not lagged behind—or at least a good proportion of them have not. We hear of those clean fighters, Bandsman Rice and Bandsman Blake, with the colours, as well as that smashing boxer, Private Basham (what a name for a boxer!), who rejoined directly there was war abroad. And our old friends, Petty Officer Curran, whose zeal has so often outran his discretion, and "Pati" O'Keefe, are back in the service.

Maybe Bombardier "Billy" Wells will follow his friends of the ring. Were he to do this soon he might be in time when Ghent is retaken to have at least a friendly spar with Georges Cerpentier, who was long ago in the thick of it at the front. It is all out-fighting where he is now. He will have to wait for more of his lightning right and left short arm work.

The National Sporting Club has worked hard in the recruiting business. Many of the members are away on service. To borrow from a recent phrase of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, our heroes of the ring can do their boxing when they have done with the war.

In the latter he sees the one means of regaining for Holland her former proud position in the comity of nations. It is the realisation of this Colonial factor which weighs most potently with patriotic Dutchmen.

WAR ITEMS.

Heroic Belgian Baker.
Belfast, November 2.—Lord Annesley in a letter to Countess Annesley, at Castle Willan, Co. Down, says: "Troops from the Aisne have just passed through, all with beards, and caked with mud. We have had two marines killed and one wounded in armoured cars. Marix, who destroyed the Zeppelin, had 14 bullet holes through his aeroplane wings. A Belgian baker who had smashed his oven, was found bound and strangled by Germans in revenge for refusing them bread supplies."—*Globe*.

Bombs Dropped on Bruges.
Amsterdam, November 4.—The correspondent of the *Telegraaf* at Sluis says: The situation at Bruges is serious. Yesterday morning a French aviator dropped two bombs on the town with the intention of destroying two petroleum reservoirs, but the bombs landed about 50 yards from the tanks, killing two Germans and wounding a woman and a child. At the same time a British aviator was seen flying above the town. He came from the direction of the sea via Knocke. The German sentinels, under the impression that the machine was a German one, allowed it to pass unmolested. Later in the day the British aviator proceeded in the direction of Dixmude and Nieupoort.—*Reuter*.

Why Earl Roberts Went to France.

The London correspondent of the *Echo de Paris*, in an interview, says that Earl Roberts told him that the primary reason for his visit to France was to see his dear Indian troops, but also that he meant to speak to Field-Marshal Sir John French about the excessive secrecy kept by the military authorities and those at home concerning the work of British soldiers. A distinguished officer in London, interviewed, said that he did not doubt that Earl Roberts went to the front as an example to his countrymen. His influence was brought to dissuade him from going, but he met the objections with the answer:—"I cannot remain quietly at home when my old comrades are fighting for our existence."

Long War Expected by Germany.

Amsterdam, October 28th.—The German semi-official Press has now changed its mind, and admits that the war may last longer than it originally thought. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in a long article regarding the maximum prices of provisions, says: "We must prepare for a war which will last beyond the present harvest year. We must not reckon only for the time till the next harvest but must enter upon the next harvest year with similar stocks as large as those of this year. As Germany produces a surplus of rye, the question to be considered is that of ensuring the wheat reserve. Our wheat must be made to last longer. The *Norddeutsche* concludes that Germany has sufficient corn for bread for the army and the population till the next harvest, but it is necessary to husband her resources and to enter on the new year with sufficient reserves, as Germany must be able to hold out till lasting peace is secured."

"Go for the Germans."

The following cablegram has been sent to General Botha by Lord Kitchener, says *South Africa*:—"Woolfs-Sampson has asked me what he can do to help the cause and the Empire, and how South Africans can do most. I said that in my view every man in the Union ought to go at once for the Germans in South-West Africa, and see that matter through properly. After this is completed I will see that those who have fought there—Afrikaner and Briton—shall be represented here if the war is still in progress, and I hope that all will serve the Empire loyally. If you care to publish this expression of my opinion as being likely in any way to help you—please do so. On my advice, Woolfs-Sampson is going back to South Africa at once."—*Kitchener*.

Motor Cars in Africa.

London, Dec. 6.—At Pretoria the Premier and Minister of De-

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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TURKEYS, CAPONS & CHICKENS.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO
AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

fence are receiving a continuous stream of telegrams congratulating the Government on the capture of De Wet. The remarkable feat about the capture was the tireless pursuit by the motor contingent. It was the pursuers' policy to wear down the foe and compel his surrender without loss of life, and it thus happened that frequently the pursuers were within easy rifle range, but did not shoot, though many times the rebels might have been taken with bloodshed. After six days the rebels fell an easy prey. The cars got within two hundred yards of them, when the rebels displayed the white flag. Some of them fell out of their saddles from sheer fatigue. Many of the motors used in the chase were left stranded in the sand, where they remain as mementoes of one of the most extraordinary pursuits in the history of warfare.

Nieuport Line Abandoned.

London, November 5.—It is now certain that the Germans have definitely abandoned their attacks on the Nieuport-Dixmude line. They are merely holding one bridge over the river. Their retirement has enabled the French to push out from Nieuport along the coast and occupy Lombardzyde. We shall probably hear to-morrow that they have reached Westende. How much longer will the enemy persist in these efforts? British infantry cannot be driven from entrenched positions by such methods. It is merely asking defeat to persist. The strain on the army throughout these ten days must have been tremendous. According to Sir John French, the Germans are extremely discouraged. No wonder. They must be extraordinary troops who continually advance after so many defeats. From the time the whole German scheme seems to have lacked all real methods. It has been in the nature of a series of forlorn hopes by isolated corps working independently. Thus attacks were first directed against our right, then against our centre, after which the battle shifted to the left wing, and after failure, drifted once again to the right, then to the centre and back again to the left.

Crown Prince Blamed.

London, Nov. 12.—The *Petrograd* correspondent of the *Daily Mail* sends the following. "It is now admitted, semi-officially, but not yet mentioned in the official communications, that it was the failure of the German Crown Prince to hold his position in the centre which compelled a retreat along the whole line. While General von Hindenburg, on the left, and the Austrians, on the right, were both maintaining their positions, the Crown Prince's army was fleeing back to the Fatherland. It appears that six German princes were killed in this battle, three of the Lippe family and one each of the Houses of Hesse, Waldeck and Reuss. The Russians poured in between the wings left in danger and attacked them, each on two sides, forcing them to scramble back to the frontiers and losing terribly all the way. The excuse made in Germany of bad roads is ridiculed here, since, in spite of bad roads, the Russians accomplished marvels in marching. The Russians, unlike the Germans, do not depend upon the resources of the country they are traversing, but bring ample provisions with them."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios.
(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday & Wednesday, the 22nd & 23rd December, 1914, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at No. 8 Queen's Road Central, First Floor.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kangxi to Towkang Periods comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured and Blue and White vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc.

Sang-de-bouff Vases, White "Goddess of Mercy," Bronze Incense Burners and Vases (Ming).

Five Crystal Vases and Snuff Bottles, Agate and Porcelain. Snuff Bottles and Jade Ornaments.

5-coloured Porcelain Placques. N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Friday, the 18th December.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 22nd December, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 6 Morrison Hill.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

On view from Sunday, the 21st December, 1914.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms:—As usual. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN, PORTS AND MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 15th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized. R. C. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, 15th December, 1914.

XMAS GIFTS

Our Gift goods are marked by distinct practical value. We might make many suggestions, below are a few, as many as our space allows, and invite you to come and inspect our splendid assortment.

FANCY SOCKS

TIES — GLOVES
— HANDKERCHIEFS —
SLIPPERS — WAISTCOATS
— DRESSING GOWNS —
UMBRELLAS — MUFFLERS
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is Superior to other Brands
in Body, Flavour, Quality and
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PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID, \$20.00

" " 8 DOZEN PINTS " \$26.00

" " 100 SPLITS " \$18.50

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"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £5 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

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Agents.

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ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 25,000	{WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 30th Dec. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. Hori T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500	{TUES., 15th Dec. at noon. {TUES., 29th Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thurgate Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	{WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon. {WED., 13th Jan. at noon.
CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	{SATUR., 26th Dec. at noon.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 10,000	{SAT., 26th Dec.
SHAI and Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	{WEDNESDAY, 30th Dec.
SHAI and Kobe	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 18th Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{TUESDAY, 15th Dec. at noon.
Kobe & Yokohama	Katori Maru Capt. B. Kon T. 2,000	{WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HAIPHONG	Singan	16th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	17th Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	20th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th Dec. at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 14th Dec., 1914.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjiliwang	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tjikini	SHAI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tjikpanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Jan.
Tjikmanock	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHAI	1st half Feb.
Tjikodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	" 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	" 23rd February.

via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

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ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

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Kiyo Maru 17,000 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Jan.	19th Dec.
Aldenharn	"	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 15th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 18th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haikyung	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 22nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 16th Dec. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 20th Dec. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Bengloe Case.

Captain William Guy, of the British steamer Bengloe, was exonerated from all blame for the stranding of his vessel on Moyune rock, off the southern coast, in September, and Chief Officer Anderson, the second and the fourth officer, were censured for leaving the skipper to leave the ship, by a British Board of Trade court of enquiry held at the British consulate, Manila, last Friday. The skippers of the three steamers, says the *Bulletin* of December 7, Talthybius, Livingstonia, and Yuensang, constituted the court, the British consul presiding. The European members of the Bengloe's crew expressed astonishment on Saturday when they heard the verdict, which, they said, would be forwarded to the British Board of Trade in London and might result in reducing the standing of the men censured. Captain Ollman of the Talthybius, Captain Smales of the Livingstonia, and Captain Tough of the Yuensang, comprising the court, called each member of the crew to testify at the enquiry on Friday, and required each one to withdraw after making his statement, so that none could know the testimony of the other. The captain has been severely criticised since the announcement of the verdict, by the members of the crew, who claim that if the action of the court in censuring the engineers was not the result of the skipper's testimony he might have protested against the finding of the court and prevented the censure being issued against them. It is understood that the European members of the crew were charged with having demanded of Captain Guy to abandon the ship. Those of the crew interviewed by a *Bulletin* reporter yesterday, however, said that on the eighteenth day of their isolation on the reef, the two mates having left the vessel, and the captain being seriously ill, the European members of the crew, headed by the chief engineer, who was the ranking officer on duty, and second and fourth engineer, called upon the skipper and suggested that the ship be abandoned for assistance, in view of the length of time they had waited in vain for the arrival of relief, and the increasing danger. The men declare that they did not demand to go, but that at the suggestion of leaving the captain said, "Well, if you must leave, I suppose you will." The two mates had left and communicated the report of the stranding of the vessel to the vessel's agents in Manila, Ker & Co., representing the insurance interests, and the government here nine days previously, and the men felt that sufficient time had elapsed for assistance to arrive if any were coming. They were taken off the wreck by the inter-island steamer Panglima and returned again on the coast guard cutter Polillo, remaining there until the salvage work was nearly completed. They said yesterday that when the Bengloe first went on the reef she sustained slight damage, but that when they left she was drawing 34 feet forward and only nine feet astern. Most of the cargo aft had been taken out and the ship was down at the head on account of the puncture which penetrated the No. 3 hold where she was clinging to the rock. There were nine European members of the crew and 16 Chinese. The Europeans leave for London, which they left last May, by the British steamer Livingstonia.

Singapore Mortality Returns.

The mortality returns for Singapore issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths show that, during the week ending November 28, there were 211 deaths (160 males, 51 females), giving a ratio per mille of population of 33.32. Malaria fever accounted for 49 deaths, phthisis 28, convulsions 17, beri-beri 18, bronchitis 8, dysentery 18, pneumonia 11. Twenty-six children under three months of age died. The nationalities were represented as follows:—European 0, Eurasians 2, Chinese 171, Malays 21, Indians 15.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ATLANTIC CAFE.

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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
S'OW, S'hai & Tientsin...	Esang	Wed., 16th Dec. at d'light
Kobe & Moji...	Kumsang	Wed., 16th Dec. at d'light
HAIPHONG...	Loksang	Tues., 17th Dec. at d'light
MANILA...	Loongsang	Sat., 19th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI...	Wingsang	Tues., 22nd Dec. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & O'utta...	Fooshing	Thurs., 24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA...	Yuensang	Sat., 26th Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'utta...	Yatshing	Wed., 30th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
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Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL...	Merionethshire	21st Dec.
LONDON...	Radnorshire	24th Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, } TACOMA & PLAND... }	Glengyle	15th Jan.
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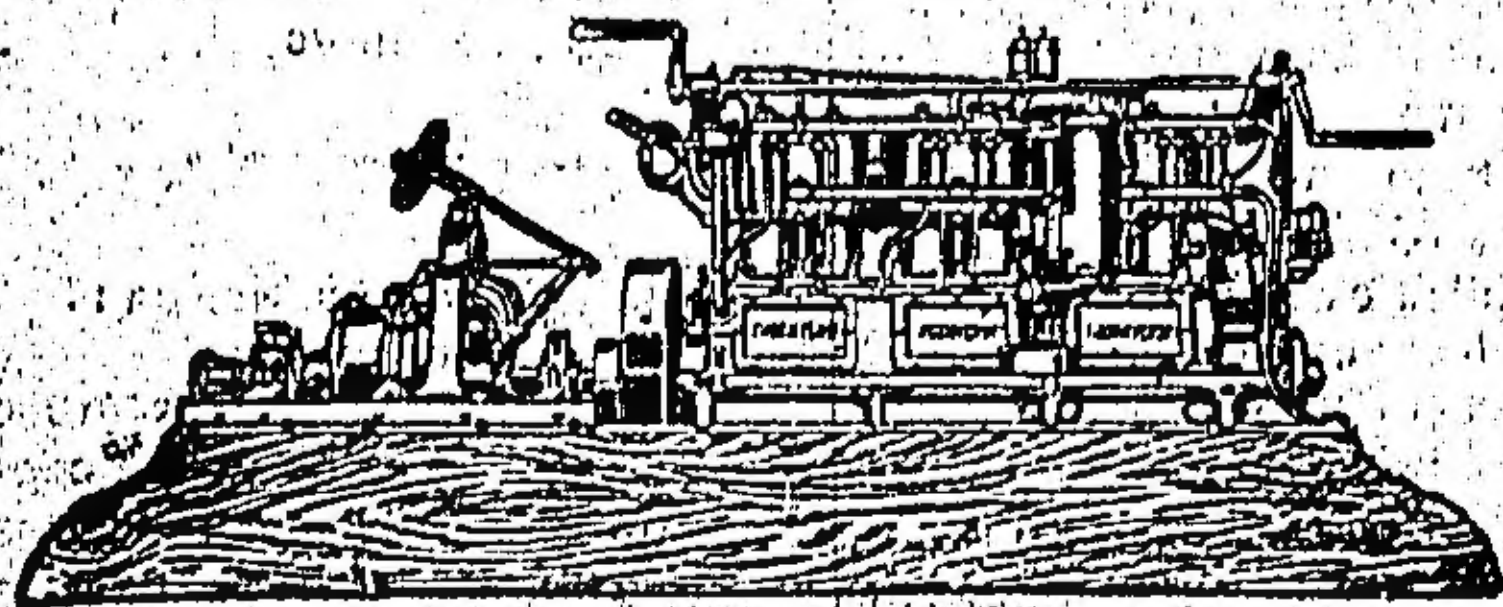
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S'pore, Pang & O'utta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
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be landed immediately at con-
signees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board
Thursday, Dec. 10th, 1914 at noon
will be subject, to landing
charges and if undelivered
Monday, Dec. 14th, 1914 at
5 p.m. will be subject to both
landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
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the above Company's godown
Saturday, Dec. 12th, 1914 at 10
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[No claim] will be entertained
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livery note or list of exceptions
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All claims must be filed on or
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Hongkong, 8th December, 1914.

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Takung, Br. s.s. 977, McClure, 5th inst.	—Hoihow, 3rd inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.
Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,111, Brady, 7th inst.	—Calcutta, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, E. A. Jones, 7th inst.	—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.
Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1,123, Tough, 8th inst.	—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Huichow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Shears, 8th inst.	—Tientsin, 3rd inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,350, N. Yanagi, 5th inst.	—Moji, 2nd inst. Coal—O. S. K.
Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 1,495, P. W. Grierson, 9th inst.	—Melbourne, 9th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Ajex, Br. s.s. 7,039, P. Cumming, 10th inst.	—Singapore, Gen.—B. & S.
Singon, Br. s.s. 1,047, Trowbridge, 14th inst.	—Haiphong, Gen.—B. & S.

Taiwan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,145, H. Sakai, 10th inst.—Foresval, 7th inst. Gen.—Order.

Swindon, Br. s.s. 3,342, W. G. Jones, 15th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.

Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,475, K. Seyoda, 14th inst.—Nakasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Devawongse, Br. s.s. 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 14th inst.—Hoihow, 13th inst. Gen.—Order.

Kulechow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Foreyth, 14th inst.—Tientsin, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Tean, Br. s.s. 1,130, Walker, 13th inst.—Manila, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Chinkiang, Br. s.s. 1,229, G. R. Ainslie, 13th inst.—Swatow, 11th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Kumsang, Br. s.s. 9,077, J. Wheeler, 12th inst.—Singapore, 4th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taihan, Chinese s.s. Westerlund, 13th inst.—Tientsin, 6th inst. Ground nuts.—O. M. N. Co.

Loksang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 13th inst.—Haiphong, 9th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,201, Meathrol, 13th inst.—Shanghai, 10th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Rynaho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, Kaneda, 14th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Gen.—M. S. K.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,630, J. Sumoto, 14th inst.—Chingwangta, 6th inst. Coal—M. B. K.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914.

A SHIP'S REPAIRS.

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co.
Sued on a Contract.

This morning, in the Original Court, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Ross Davies, K.C., the Man Shing Lee Firm, boat builders, of No. 10, Western Street, Victoria, sued the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., to recover \$3,810.00, alleged to be due for work done and materials supplied by the plaintiffs on board the s.s. Ching Chow, at the request of the defendants, between September 14 and October 30, 1914.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. O. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. Hong, of Messrs. Deacon, Lycker, Deacon and Hartston, for the defence.

The case, as set out by Mr. Potter for the plaintiffs, was that the work done on which the claim was made was the putting up of certain cabins on board the boat. About June, 1913, the defendant Company, through their agents, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., asked for certain tenders for the repair of the s.s. Ching Chow, which at that time was known as the s.s. Consuelo. On June 30, the Tang Yick firm tendered for these repairs. Their tender of June 30 bore the footnote, "The captain's rooms and all iron work extra cost and not included in this tender." The letter was addressed to Captain Arthur, of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas. The specification dealt with nothing except the decks, and contained nothing about the putting up of the cabins. Apparently Captain Arthur or Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. induced the Tang Yick to reduce their tender by \$200, and accepted the tender for laying down the decks at \$7,000. From the letter his Lordship would see that the Tang Yick contracted to lay down new decks and rails, and not to put up cabins. Apparently the Tang Yick did this work for some time, but on Sept. 9 they sub-let the balance of the contract, which was then uncompleted, to plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, under that sub-contract, agreed to complete the decks and, in fact, did complete, and they had been paid by the Tang Yick for completing them.

On September 13, while the plaintiffs' managing partner, Wan Lee, was present on the ship, Capt. Arthur instructed him to erect certain cabins—deck cabins counsel called them—in accordance with a certain plan, which he believed had been prepared by the captain. In accordance with these instructions, the plaintiffs did, in fact, build these cabins under the supervision of Capt. Arthur.

His Lordship:—It was a new contract, entirely; is that your position?

Mr. Potter:—Entirely; that is my case. It was entirely something outside the contract which the Tang Yick got from Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., and I think you will be satisfied that we did the work and we did it under the supervision of Capt. Arthur.

His Lordship:—The question will also arise as to his authority?

Mr. Potter doubted if that would arise after the interrogatories; he did not think it could be contended that Capt. Arthur did not have the authority. The plaintiffs did the work, and it amounted to \$3,800 odd. While the cabins were being made, the plaintiffs were also instructed by Capt. Arthur to supply five pairs of skylight doors. That was admitted by the defendants, and, in fact, the plaintiffs were paid by Messrs.

Shewan, Tomes & Co. These cabins were completed by the end of October, and Wan Lee on November 2 presented a bill for the work which he had done, in fitting up the cabins, to Capt. Arthur. It was not a detailed bill and Capt. Arthur told him the charge was too much. As a result of that, Wan Lee made out another bill giving details of the whole of the work, and brought that to Capt. Arthur on November 3. On this occasion it was near the tiffin hour, and Capt. Arthur told him to return after tiffin. When Wan Lee returned in the afternoon, Capt. Arthur told him that it would not be paid; Messrs. Shewan, Tomes refused to pay him. Plaintiff subsequently discovered, on making a visit to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., that they repudiated him altogether and that they claimed they did not contract with him at all.

Mr. Potter, dealing with the correspondence, pointed out a suggestion that this extra work had been done without charge by the Tang Yick because Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. did not claim for the failure to complete the contract within the stipulated time.

Mr. Jenkins said that the Tang Yick were 67 days late in completing the work and consequently were liable to the extent of \$8,700.

Mr. Potter pointed out that this had been waived and it was now suggested that the erection of the cabins was part of the original contract.

Wan Lee, managing partner in the plaintiff firm, gave evidence corroborative of the case set out by Mr. Potter.

In answer to Mr. Jenkins, witness said he had been a shipwright for a number of years and had had experience in renewing decks.

This cannot be done unless the cabins and fixtures are removed?—Yes.

When you went on with the work, what cabins had been removed?—I don't know; when I went on the job, there were no cabins at all.

Cross-examined as to the state of the various cabins, witness said that the iron casing of the mess-room was the only part left of that compartment, while he had no knowledge that the woodwork of three other cabins had been removed and was lying between decks. The cabins in the fore-cabin had been cleared away, but he did not know by whom, while those in the poop were intact. Witness said that in order to relay the poop deck he had to remove the moulded ceiling below. He charged for replacing it because the captain insisted on new moulding being put in.

Witness was alone on the occasions when he presented his bill to Captain Arthur and also when he went to call on Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co.

I put it to you you never saw Capt. Arthur in his room alone?—Why not? I went several times to see Capt. Arthur alone.

If Capt. Arthur said he never saw you in his office alone, he would be saying what was untrue?—I say I went to see Capt. Arthur alone. I cannot say if people kept going and coming in the room.

Did you personally hand this bill to Captain Arthur?—I did.

I put it to you you never handed Captain Arthur a bill for work you did?—Never? Surely you cannot say that.

Surely the \$180 he paid me was in payment of a bill, wasn't it?—The witness denied the suggestion that he called at Capt. Arthur's office only when with Fung Cheung, a partner in the Tang Yick. He did not agree that the only person who spoke to Captain Arthur was Fung Cheung.

The case was continuing as we went to press.

DEFENDER OF KIMBERLEY

Tragic Death of General
Kekewich.

Major-General Robert George Kekewich, C.B., the defender of Kimberley, was found dead in bed on November 5 at his residence, Whimble Rectory, Devonshire, a county with which his family had been identified for centuries. It was only two or three weeks ago that he was gazetted a Divisional Commander in the New Army.

According to the Press Association, he had recently been in a nursing home suffering from a nervous breakdown, but returned to Whimble a few days ago. Death was due to a gunshot wound in the head.

The gallant officer obtained his commission from the Militia in December, 1874, and was posted to the 102nd Foot, but was transferred to the East Kent Regiment ("The Buffs") a few days later, and was Adjutant of the 1st Battalion from 1876 to 1883. On promotion to substantive rank of Major in 1890, he transferred to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and on reaching the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1898 he was appointed to command the 1st Battalion Royal North Devonshire Regiment.

General Kekewich first saw active service in the Boer Expedition in 1875-6 (medal with clasp), and in 1884-5 he was in the Sudan, and for his services received the medal with clasp, the bronze star and brevet of Major. He again saw service in the Sudan in 1888, when he was present at the action of Gamarah.

At the outbreak of the South African War he was stationed with his regiment at the Cape, and was sent to command the troops in Kimberley, where he remained during the siege of that town. He afterwards commanded a mobile column, and on one occasion was severely wounded.

For his services he was three times mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of Colonel, the Queen's medal with three clasps, the King's with two, and the C.B. At the conclusion of the war he was promoted to Major-General for Distinguished Service.

N. Y. K. SUBSIDIES.

Speaking at the general meeting of the company, held at Tokyo on November 27, Baron Kondo, the president, expressed regret that, notwithstanding their exertions and good fortune, the company had not been able to escape the general loss which the war had inflicted on commerce, and so could not show an altogether satisfactory account of their work during the past half-year. As for the present half-year Baron Kondo said that the most sanguine estimates could not put a term to the war which would give this a chance of its being any better than the last half-year. Apart from the war, however, the foreign services must be regarded as the life of the company, and the question of the subsidies for these is to come before the Diet when it meets a few days hence, the present subsidies expiring on December 31. According to the company's information, they cannot hope for the subsidies to be renewed on the same generous scale as heretofore, and the company has already to consider how it shall face the close of its business year next September. In the event of the subsidies being cut down, a special meeting of the shareholders will be called, and their views sought on the course to be taken. It will devolve on this meeting to formulate and settle the future policy of the company.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

By Anthony Nugent in
the "Globe."

We have a guard of aeroplanes circling about us [Paris], and not even the Taubes venture much nowadays. I should think a Zeppelin on a voyage to London per the North Sea would be an unhappy conveyance. The surface of the wind is enormous, and it would most probably be a battered wreck before it reached the British shores. We shut up at half-past nine in Paris, but we have light to see by. One buffet kept open till eleven, but is now closed. It was that of the Gare St. Lazare, and it became a haunt for British of the "won't go home till morning" type.

There is also amusement to be found, and, on Montmartre, the cheap restaurant still flourishes, though the Bohemian crowd that went there are away fighting. I dined there one evening with quite a merry party, including a Roumanian, who is now an officer, a Serbian, who is just promoted from the ranks, a French artillery officer, a French dramatist, and an English doctor. La patronne is a lady of ample proportions, and in conversing with one of her customers sat on his felt hat. It was a ruin. The food was excellent, the room like that of an old English tavern, and the conversation good. In the end we toasted all our allies with the assistance of the other diners, and would willingly have gone on longer but for the inexorable police regulations.

Paris begins to amuse itself, and there are indications that the worst of the strain is over. New rules are out which enable people to move about more freely in the districts which have lately been the scene of fighting. In fact, the whole department of Seine et Oise is now practically open to motor cars and motor cycles. This means much to the public, for it is an open declaration that there is no possibility of any forward rush of the Germans again. General Gallieni has made quite a name for himself by his bold conduct as military governor of Paris, for he refused to listen to the suggestion that it should be regarded as an open town and handed over to the Germans had they beaten the Allies, accompanied by several millions of francs in cash, to purchase immunity from plunder. That was the proposal seriously put forward by M. Caillaux, and it will cost him his political existence.

The London Scottish are very angry. Some one is spreading reports in London to their detriment, and they want it known that they have no sick, that they are all fit and well and perfectly happy, but they want the blood of one or two sensational correspondents who have maligned them. [Deletion by Censor.] I must not say where they are now, but I know they earned the warm approval of the General-Commanding. They had a period of hard work [deletion by Censor], and handled sick and performed operations—there are a lot of doctors in their ranks [deletion by Censor]. They have won the admiration of all the professional soldiers who are judges of good men.

I was glad to see reproductions of a photograph of Empress Eugenie talking to wounded British officers in her home at Farnborough, printed in the French newspapers. She must feel the contrast between the present war and that of forty-four years ago very keenly. I generally have a stroll in the Tuilleries Gardens every morning and realise why the aged Empress likes to come to Paris every year to live in a suite of rooms overlooking those where her boy played and she reigned as a young and

U.S. COPPER IS

CONTRABAND.

Britain Puts Ban on Shipments.

Washington, October 31.—A cable message from Ambassador Page in London to-day, declaring that England had made copper absolute contraband, crossed a message from the State Department ordering Ambassador Page to protest against the seizure of the Kronland, laden with copper, by the British authorities at Gibraltar.

The message from Ambassador Page contained the revised contraband list decided upon by the British government. The previous list classed copper as conditional contraband. The only other important change in the revised list is the placing of illuminating oil, heretofore unmentioned, on the conditional list.

Before the new British list was made public, formal protest was lodged with the British government through Ambassador Page against the detention of the American steamer Kronland, copper laden, en route to Greece, held at Gibraltar.

Dr. Page also was instructed to request the release of the Italian steamers San Giovanni and Regina d'Italia, also detained at Gibraltar while en route to Italian ports with American copper. The United States Government took the position that the shipments were to neutral countries in each case and not subject to seizure.

Some officials were inclined to view the publication of the British contraband lists as not affecting these shipments because they were made before it was announced. They held, therefore, that the copper cargoes only could be treated as conditional contraband under the previous list. British officials here are understood to share this view.

Advices were received during the day that Italy has published a list of commodities the exportation of which is forbidden. Three other neutral countries have taken similar precautions to protect their trade with other neutrals from molestation and the State Department is preparing a tabulated statement of these embargoes for the information of American shippers. The statement will cover shipments to Italy, Holland and Sweden and Norway.

The embargoes apply generally to foodstuffs, clothing and military supplies. This promulgation is expected to facilitate the restoration of American trade with these countries since the probable result will be to free that commerce from annoyance and delay of search and frequently the taking of neutral ships to more or less distant harbours for thorough examination of their cargoes.

The effect of the embargoes and also of the effort of this country, acting for all neutrals, to find a common ground of understanding as to contraband with belligerent powers, will be to exempt from seizure anything short of actual contraband carried in neutral bottoms to neutral ports. Department officials anticipate the restoration of virtually unrestricted trade among neutrals as a result.

beautiful woman. The gardens now ring to English shouts. It would seem that the men of the St. John Ambulance Brigade [deletion by Censor] they must keep active. So they got a football and started a game each morning in the Rue de Rivoli. Naturally the police protested and made a great concession. The men have the use of ground right in the Tuilleries Gardens, and can enjoy themselves to their hearts' content without holding up the traffic.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Chinese Woman Knocked Down
by Motor Tender.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, Mr. F. A. Hazeland investigated the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese woman named Ho Tai, who died from injuries received by being knocked down by a motor fire-tender on December 3, in Queen's Road Central.

The jury was empanelled as follows:—Messrs. Valeriano Cruz do Rozario, Archibald Hill Ferguson, and Antonio Joannilho. Dr. W. B. A. Moore, Assistant Superintendent at the Government Civil Hospital, said the deceased was admitted to hospital at 5.45 p.m. on December 3. She was suffering from an extensive lacerated wound on the left leg, extending from the groin to the ankle. She died at 7.15 the same evening. The cause of death was shock and haemorrhage from a lacerated wound on the leg. Being run over by a motor fire-tender would cause the injuries.

Station Officer Lane said he had been in the Hongkong Fire Brigade since February 1904. He had been in the Fire Brigade in England—London Fire Department—for eighteen years. On the date in question the motor tender was travelling along Queen's Road, approaching the City Hall. Motor driver Alexander was driving at the time. The tender was going alongside a tramway car near Garden Road. The tramway car was moving in the same direction. Witness was on the near side of the tender.

There was a Chinese woman on the same side carrying baskets on a pole. The front wheel of the tender had passed the woman and she, swinging her baskets, struck the wheel-cap of the tender, which knocked her down. The string of the basket fouled the wheel-cap as she gripped the pole, so the string tightened and dragged her along. The hind wheel of the tender passed over her before it could be pulled up. The tender was travelling very slowly at the time. The tender was stopped immediately and the woman was sent to hospital. The matter was reported.

By a juror:—The woman was between the tender and the kerb.

P. O. Alexander, assistant motor-driver in the Fire Brigade, said that about 6.15 p.m. on Dec. 3 he was driving the tender along Queen's Road Central going from east to west. Near Garden Road he saw a woman carrying two baskets on a bamboo pole. He was going to pass her when she swung her baskets and one caught the front wheel, becoming fast on the cap of the wheel. She swung round and the back wheel passed over her left leg.

His Worship said the jury would have to say whether it was due to accident or negligence.

Mr. Ross said the jury were convinced that it was not due to carelessness.

A verdict of death through misadventure was returned.

Clothing Stolen.

A bookbinder, of Cochrane Street, reports to the Police that during last night some person stole from his room clothing valued at \$14.

Killed by Fall of Rock.

The body of a coolie has been removed to the mortuary, the deceased being accidentally killed by a piece of rock falling upon him while working on the site for the erection of new filter beds at Pokfulam Road.

Unwholesome Food.

At the Sanitary Board meeting being held this afternoon, it will be presented for confirmation that Inspectors O. W. Ward, D. Davies, W. Elliott and R. R. Wood be authorised to enter premises, and seize unwholesome food, under section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by
Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.,
state:—

Gun Drills.—In future Gun Detachments will be fallen in and all gun stores checked before the Section is dismissed.

Parades.—Parades for Wednesday 16th instant, 8.15 a.m. No. 1 Section Artillery, 10 pdr. drill. Remainder of Group on duty. Musketry Exercises under Company Officers.

Detail.—On duty, No. 1 Sec. Artillery, Right Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. Officers on duty, Capt. Chardhill, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Smith. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Kennett. To furnish Guard to-night, No. 1 Section, Artillery Battery; to-morrow, Right Section, M.G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Sergt. Crawford; to-morrow, Sergt. Schnepel.

Headquarters Camp.—After this date the Camp at Volu 'ter Headquarters will be discontinued and the Group at present on duty will go off duty to-morrow morning.

Guard.—A guard of one N.O.O. and six men will be mounted at 6 p.m. and dismissed at 6 a.m. daily. Guards for the remainder of this month will be as follows:—Dec. 14, Civil Service Co.; Dec. 15, No. 1 Section Artillery; Dec. 16, Right Section M.G. Co.; Dec. 17, Scouts Company; Dec. 18, Scouts Company; Dec. 19, Scouts Company; Dec. 20, No. 2 Section Artillery; Dec. 21, Left Section M.G. Co.; Dec. 22, Centre Section M.G. Co.; Dec. 23, Civil Service Co.; Dec. 24, No. 1 Section Artillery; Dec. 25, Right Section M.G. Co.; Dec. 26, Scouts Company; Dec. 27, Scouts Company; Dec. 28, Scouts Company; Dec. 29, No. 2 Section Artillery; Dec. 30, Left Section M.G. Co.; Dec. 31, Centre Section M.G. Co.

Orderly Officer. The Orderly Officer will mount the guard at 6 p.m. and visit them at least three times during his week on duty. He will not be required to sleep at Headquarters. On duty for week ending 20th December, Lieut. Kennett. On duty for week ending 27th December, Lieut. Weall.

A BRIGHT FUTURE.

A coolie who appeared at the Police Court this morning had been banished before for larceny and his time had just expired—in fact he had been enjoying the privilege of residing in Hongkong again for the period of one month. But the coolie could not "go straight," and as he was carrying a piece of iron which he could not account for satisfactorily when interrogated by Detective Sergeant Brown, he was before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning. The charge was one of unlawful possession, and before imposing the penalty, his Worship asked if the offence was sufficient to have the man rebanished.

Sergeant Brown said it was, and a fine of \$10, or in default one month, was imposed.

Cable Wrecked by Germans

Reopened.

Vancouver (B. O.), November 5.—The Pacific cable which connects Canada with Australia was reopened to-day. It was put out of business on September 7, when the German cruiser Nürnberg sailed up to Fanning Island flying a French flag and accompanied by a collier. The cable men were friendly, launched a boat to greet the victors, when two cutters loaded with German sailors and marines, in tow of a launch, came for the beach at full speed. The Germans blew up the cable station.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the "occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina."

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Servia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Servia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austria-Hungarian Note delivered to Servia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Servia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Servia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. "Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskon; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Dina between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scene outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Looze and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Has and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Olney.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Badua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recapture Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Konigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haslia. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engaged not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Hela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Lull fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Bada Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Ozar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Ospe Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporo (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Tpres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawk sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Orefield arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 29.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohung and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieupoort to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden, caught off Ocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Rufgi River, German East Africa, by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool, Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

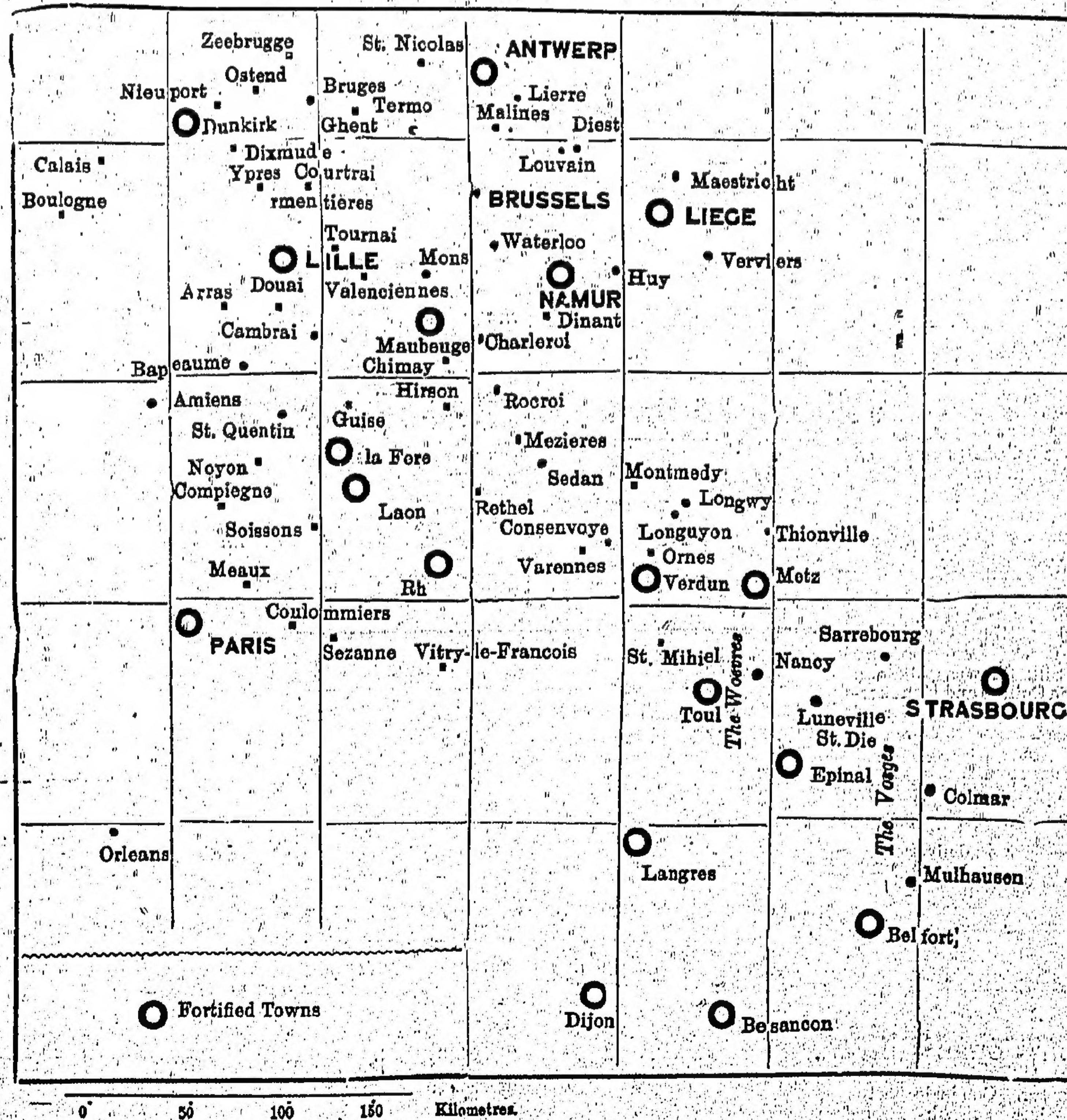
Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards Britain.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal. (Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the Allies have strengthened their positions in Flanders and a German advance is regarded as impossible.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for \$225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of \$350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Visula and the W. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Oracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khop, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 108,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zebrugga. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamer Malacite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales Fund totals \$4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Barton, Major R., Artillery Mess, London P. O.
Bongniu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.
Brandt, Dorothy Lyman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Cohan, Sydney, Hongkong Hotel, London.
Collins, Passenger Oriental, Bangkok.
Erikson, Mrs. Peak Hotel, Bangkok.
Glasgow, Fochow.
Heise, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.
Kuliening, Manila.
Makingsdon, 4200 Building House, Seattle.
Oanlay, Cholon.
Phoenkachun, Bantham St., Makassar.
Pongee, San Francisco.
Sanchion, Bantham St., Makassar.
Siddah Cangany, Nanjangud, Sigon, Saigon.
Yee Kee Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.

W. B. ELWES, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Dec. 10th, 1914.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Aleher, Yokohama.
Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.
Chuanghong, Shanghai.
Itahang, Yonjo Street, Antung Jap.
Paul Pedrini, Hongkong Hotel, Yokohama.
Fowhingshong, Yokohama.
Quanyang, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.
Socolinik Astor, Saratow.
Suzanne Terrain, Post Office, Shanghai.
Tongwoo, Kobe.
A. B. SORESENSEN, Actg. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Dec. 11th, 1914.

Millionaires indicted.
New York, November 2.—The criminal indictments returned by a grand jury here against twenty-one directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, including Mr. William Rockefeller and Mr. Theodore N. Vail, are under the criminal clause of the Sherman Law. Never in the history of the United States have so many men of equal prominence had to face the possibility of imprisonment. In the event of their conviction the penalty will be one year's imprisonment or a fine of \$1,000 or both. This is regarded as the first real step taken to test the efficacy of the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Anti-Trust Law. It is understood that President Wilson himself instigated the investigation which resulted in the indictments.

war loan of \$180,000,000 is only half-subscribed.
Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.
Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Sarvians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.
Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Beyers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vaal River. Announced that German cruisers Scherhorn, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nurnberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become a matter for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bessée and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

SILIMPOPON COAL.
BUNKERS
can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo). As these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.
2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.
3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.
4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide correspondence letters which should be left open for inspection when required.
5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office on route to Hongkong.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide correspondence letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.
7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED BY ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PARCELS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNLESS FURTHER NOTICE TO THE EFFECT OF PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MONTENEGRO, BRAZIL, OR PARCELS FOR ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED BY EGYPT IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.
Unregistered letters and Post-Cards may now be sent to Tanganyika.

On and after this date the names of steamers carrying mail to all parts of the world will be reinserted.

The Nankin, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Sunday, the 13th inst., and due to arrive here on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 8 a.m.
The Shidzuoka Maru, with the American Mail, is due to arrive here on Sunday, the 20th inst.

MAILS DUE.
English, Nankin, 19th inst.
American, Shidzuoka Maru, 20th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.
Haiphong & Peking—Per SINGAN, 16th inst., 10 a.m.
Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TANGU M., 16th inst., 11 a.m.
Chinwangtao—Per ALBANA, 16th inst., 11 a.m.
Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 16th inst., noon.
Haiphong & Peking—Per LOKSANG, 16th inst., 4 p.m.

THURSDAY 17th Dec.
Siberian Mail—Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LUOHOW, 17th Dec., 3 p.m.
(Tientsin-Peking Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday 21st Dec.)

FRIDAY, 18th Dec.
Straits, Bernah, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe—Per MALTA, 18th inst., 4 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAIMUN, 18th Dec., 1 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. ss. 641, Stewart, 15th inst.—Swatow, 14th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
C. Radcliffe, Br. ss. 3,675, Mathias, 14th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.
Korea, Am. ss. 3,780, A. W. Nelson, 15th inst.—Manila, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.
Demodocus, Br. ss. 4,259, A. S. Dodd, 15th inst.—Liverpool, 7th ult., Gen.—H. & S.
Nikko Maru, Jap. ss. 3,447, B. Takeda, 14th inst.—Manila, 12th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.
Hue, Fr. ss. 703, A. Cornelsen, 14th inst.—Haiphong, 15th inst. Gen.—A. R. Marry.
Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. ss. 2,878, Yamane, 14th inst.—Wakamatsu, 8th inst., Gen.—M. B. G. K.
Cordillere, Fr. ss. 3,024, Mages, 15th inst. Gen.—Saigon, 11th inst., Gen.—M. M.
Hopang, Br. ss. 1,389, Robertson, 15th inst. Gen.—Saigon, 5th inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. Nikko Maru from Manila etc.—Messrs A. E. Johnston, Seymour, Cordingley, Mrs. Seymour, Dr. & Mrs. Macklin, Miss D. Macklin, Master Macklin, Mr. & Mrs. Bassall, Misses Bassall, Master Bassall, Peter Lee, Mr. & Mrs. Hynes, Miss Hynes, Master Hynes, Den-Joe, T. C. Butlerland.

Per ss. Cordillere from Marseille etc.—Messrs Delina, Leong, Peh, A. Antolin, Chet Fat-wong, Brooks, Steel Boyce, Antikinson, Ng Pak-yip, Ly Chank.

Per ss. Korea from San Francisco etc.—Messrs H. Aamot, C. E. Brown, C. F. Dunsen, A. T. Cumber, Chan Luy-yoh, E. J. Dunsen, W. G. Humphreys, A. Lewis, E. Mason, Miss Helen Tow, T. D. Washburn, Mrs. A. F. Davis, Mrs. A. F. Ripley, Rev. J. Mortimer, Miss S. Marquez, Mr. & Mrs. W. Payne, B. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. Brown, J. W. Bowden, S. S. Coleman, K. C. Duncan, A. Fulton, Mrs. W. G. Humphreys, L. A. Chiu, Mrs. J. J. Miller, Mrs. J. J. Taber, L. K. Loh, H. F. Thompson, Mrs. J. J. Ryan, H. A. Koster, W. P. Beardsley, K. S. S. W. Crooks, Mrs. B. Moore, Mrs. E. Boydstein, Miss E. M. Butler, Mrs. E. Christie, S. L. Cohen, E. Dons, Mrs. B. Gould, John Johnson, L. A. Chiu, Miss Mary Nelson, Gen. F. Ober, J. J. Chae, Miss Mary Nelson, M. M. Vence, Sonny, Mrs. H. F. Thompson, M. M. Vence, Koster, Mrs. A. Norris, F. R. Pencilton, Dr. B. J. Duffy.

SATURDAY, 19th Dec.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per ST ALBANS, 19th inst., 10 a.m.
Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 19th Dec., 2 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHENAN, 19th inst., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 20th Dec.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 20th Dec., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui—Per DAIGI MARU, 20th inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 21st Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per KAIJO MARU, 21st inst., 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Fochow—Per HAIMUN, 22nd Dec., 1 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per CHINEUA, 22nd Dec., 3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy via Takao & Anping—22nd inst., 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec.

Straits, Colombo, Suez Port Said, Marseilles & United Kingdom—Per KITANO M., 23rd inst., 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 24th Dec.

Japan via Moji, Victoria & Tacoma—Per CHICAGO M., 24th inst., 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 29th Dec.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 29th Dec., 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th Jan. 1915.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANGSHA, 18th Jan. 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

14th Dec. to 20th Dec., 1914.
High Water—Mean Time.
Low Water—Mean Time.
m morning, a afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 11.10—Pressure has given way throughout the area, more especially over S. Manchuria and N. Japan. The anticyclone remains stationary and depression is situated to the N.E. of Vladivostok.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

15th Dec., a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Wootok	7a	29.82	26	nsw	0	o
Nemuro	6a	29.87	25	one	1	o
Hakodate	"	29.87	25	one	1	o
Tokyo	"	29.91	25	waw	1	o
Kobe	"	30.01	25	waw	1	o
Nagasaki	"	30.03	25	waw	1	o
Kyushu	"	30.15	25	waw	1	o
Oshima	"	30.14	25	waw	1	o
Naha	"	30.17	25	waw	1	o
Ishijima	"	30.15	25	waw	1	o
Bonin Is.	"	30.08	25	waw	1	o
Shanghai	"	30.01	38	45	waw	4 b
Chongchun	"	30.19	32	sw	1 b	
Guthrie	"	30.26	46	w	1 c	hm
Shanghai	"	30.25	54	w	1 c	hm
Amoy	"	30.19	52	86	w	2 b
Taihou	"	30.22	49	64	n	2 b
Taihou	"	30.16	49	64	n	2 b
Taihou	"	30.15	49	64	n	2 b
Koshun	"	30.15	49	64	n	2 b
Peking	"	30.23	47	70	n	1 b
Hankow	"	30.19	56	40	n	1 b
Yokohama	"	30.16	56	40	n	1 b
Manila	"	30.19	51	n	1 b	
Wuchow	"	30.25	55	nse	1 c	
Peking	"	30.10	64	nsw	5 c	
Shanghai	"	29.84	72	one	4 or	
C. St. J.	"	30.01	74	one	1 c	
Amoy	"	29.94	71	one	1 c	
Manila	"	29.94	71	one	1 c	
Legaspi	"	29.94	71	one	1 c	
Delile	"	29.93	69	n	1 c	
Seacod	"	29.94	83	e	1 c	
Cebu	"	29.94	83	e	1 c	
Labuan	"	29.94	83	e	1 c	

C. W. Jeffries, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 15.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

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MAIL STEAMERS.

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